BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

Weekly, six months, invariably in advance, \$4 00 Daily paper, 6 months, invariably in advance, .. \$10 00 No subscription will be received for either paper, for a

greatly in see efficient man at the to retain their line commissions.

mprious from minutary service grantguaining tried and well-approved ofshilly recruits with experienced solthers, is so obvious, and the policy of such a course is so clearly indicated, that it is not deemed necessary to point to the evil consciptibles which would result from are desiration of the old organizations, or to dwell upon the bench s to be second from filling up the vetthat companies as long before the discharge of the earher members of may be nessible. In the cases where it may be bound impracticable to maintain regiments in sufficient strength to justify the retention of the present ergunization, economy and efficiency would be prumoted by consolidation and re-organization. This would revolve the necessity of disbanding a part of the olicers, and making regulations for securing the most out the offer to release from captivity any of those held the women and the children to perish by their District and on examined for extension of Furlough judicious selection of these who are retained, while by them: reast wounding the feetings of these who are discharg-

would depend, not upon the qualifications of the men, by the same generous rule. By an indulgence, gross who succeed in escaping from the enemy, but full but upon the fact of their having horses.

Wilmington Iournal.

VOL. 20. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1863. \ NO. 12.

Some provision is deemed requisite to correct the occurrence to the considering this subject, the it may be added that, in considering this subject, the it would seem but just that the commission should appears to the commission should seem but just that the commission should seem should be should seem but just the man impressment during the some ing appeals to the charging the man impressment during the some ing appeals to the charging the man impressment during the some ing appeals to the charging the man impressment during the some ing appeals to the charging the man impressment during the some ing appeals to the charging the man impressment during the some ing appeals to the charging the some ing appeals to the charging the some ing appeals to the charging the urrency is held explasively by ourselves, it the enemy, which, under their barbarous refusal to exchange prisoners of war, may be regarded as absence palliation, must suffice as a test. The officers of our he amount of the notes held by hom, for an indefinite time, there is a necessity to supply army, natives of southern and semi-tropical climates. the fire the currency among the their places in their respective commands. This might and unprepared for the cold of a northern winter, have be done by temporary appointments, to endute only un- been conveyed for imprisonment, during the rigors of *include subject to proper the proper to proper the proper to the proper ones roun integ in the hands of each Where it results from permanent disability incurred in situation that could be selected by the enemy. There, of the general order issued by the United States on the would be worth quite the line of their duty, it would be proper to retire them beyond the reach of comforts, and often even of news 24th April, 1863, comprising "instructions for the and fill the vacancies according to catab ished mode. I from home and family, exposed to the piercing cold of government of armies of the United States in the field." would also suggest the organization of an invalid corps, the northern lakes, they are held by men who cannot be and of which the following is an example : x mental by t xet an A tex on and that the retired officers be transferred to it. Such ignorant of, even if they do not design, the probable "Military necessity admits of all direct destruction of a corps, it is thought, could be made useful in various result. How many of our unfortunate friends and life or limb of armed enemies, and of other persons to force those who supplyments for which efficient effic

would be highly conducive to the efficiency of that most | Omniscient can foretell. That they will endure this ance to the hostile government or of peculiar danger to important branch of the service. The plan adopted for | barbarous treatment with the same stern fortitude that | the captor; it allows of all des ruction of property and | permitting or allowing persons liable to military ser- | very large class of well educated and, as they believe to the public a significant that reason that the military establishment for pishes a model for the they have ever evinced in their country's service, we obstructions of the ways and channels of traffic, travel on the provisional army if it be deemed advisable cannot doubt. But who can be found to believe the or communication, and all with slding of sustenance or other remain for restoring washing to der manages, to recommend to your con- assertion that it is our releval to execute the cartel, and means of life from the enemy; of the appropriation of sideration the propriety of abolishing it, and providing not the malignity of the toe, which has caused the inspecial of the Secretary of Warr nere retor the organization of the several staff corps in such fliction of such intolerable cruelty on our own loved subsistance and safety of the army; and of such decepils relative to the condition of the arms | number and with such rank as will meet all the wants and bonored defenders? graduation required for maintain of the service. To secure the requisite ability for the g its efficiency, a grant g att numbers, and luralishing more important positions it will be necessary to provide for officers of higher rank than is now authorized for iost many of the best of our sol- these corps. To give to the officers the proper relation other of our citizens, (the sad but land co intelligence in their respective corps, and to prethe bottles and tota of such a serve in the chief of each the influence and control over will render the year 1863 ever his subordinates there should be no gradation the error is believed to be on the basis of the rack of the general with whom trol the distribution of the funds collected from taxation than at any previous they might be serving by appointment. To the or remitted from the Treasury; to carry on the operations of the Post Office Department and other like duties. by exposure, and to give a grade corresponding with his rank, and the the e.s. endure privat number might be fixed to correspond with his comand watering out the with mand. To avoid the consequence of discharge upon a expensage in field service change of day, the variable portion of the personal in 11 i ving the in- staff might be taken from the line of the army and allowed

The disordered condition of the currency to which I, I guilled that woods, for char have already alluded, has imposed on the Government a and patrule divotion, our ar- system of supplying the wants of the army, which is so illed by may I ke another of troops | unequal in its operation, vexations to the producer, inand g or leaved by discontent among the people as only to be justified by consequent call for voluntoers, to the existence of an absolute necessity. The report of a still broker draft we the Secretary on this point, establishes conclusively, sous be mared to and that the accessity which has forced the bureau of sup- the contracts for carrying the mail; for the temporary force as promptly as p enible. - ply, to provide for the army by impressment, has samply are to be found by restoring to resulted from the impossibility of purchase by contract
postmasters and contractors in urgent cases, until apbecut, puding un end or in the open market, except at such rapidly increased ranks such of the able- | quate to the wants of the army. Indeed, it is believed as word note, burs a, cooks, that the temptation to hoard supplies for the higher reason of the delays and hardships suffered by contrache service for which prices which could be anticipated with certainty, has tors under the present system, which requires constant been checked mainly by the fear of the operation of the 1:63, provides " that per- impressment law; and that commodities have been of the returns of the local postmasters, before they can rethe received as substitutes fered in the markets, principally to escape impressment, ceive payment for services rendered. Like provision is tions as may be pre- and obtain higher rates than those fixed by appraise-The policy of ment. The complaints against this vicious system have military affairs, it would seem to be sufficient to auustained by expe- been well founded, but the true cause of the evil has numerical strength of the been misapprehended. The remedy is to be found, not d by the frequent descritions in a change of the impressment law, but in the restoraone notorious, but dis- tion of the currency to such a basis as will enable the hong those who have department to purchase necessary supplies in the open and I amore yes of the op- market, and thus render impressment a rare and excep-

reased by the secre- sired of an augmentation of the pay of the army. The last, embracing information of the disposition and emto ground for the collection that a proposals made at your previous sessions, to increase ployment of the vessels, officers and men, and the conone these who there shed substi- | the pay of the soldier by an additional amount of Treas- | struction of vessels at Richmond, Wilmington, Charlescall, would be a breach of con- bry notes, would have conferred little benefit on him, ton, Savannah, Mobile, Solma, and on the rivers Roanabstitute was to confer a privi | but a radical reform of the currency will restore the oke, Neuse, Pedee, Chattahoochee and Tombigbee ; a contract, and whenever the pay to a value approximating that which it originally the accumulation of ship timber and supplies, and the able to conscription, it would had, and materially improve his condition.

incipal, whose place he had | The reports from the ordnance and mining bureaux m, as the government had are very gratifying, and the extension of our means of and their capacity to supply all demands for heavy the his exemption. Where, supply of arms and munitions of war from our home ordnance for coast and Larbor defences is, only limited resources, has been such as to ensure our ability soon to of conserrbed, to be an equi- from foreign countries. The establishments for the matter to the conscript, who casting of guns and projectiles, for the manufacture of from art ficial nitre beds, and mining operations generit is believed that ally, have been so distributed through the country as to unless the system is place 1 place our resources beyond the reach of partial disas-

The recommendations of the Secretary of War on other points are minutely detailed in this report, which persons skilled in the various is submitted to you, and extending, as they do, to alpursuits, as could most every branch of the service, merit careful consid-

I regret to inform you that the enemy have returned to the barbarous policy with which they inaugurated this war, and that the exchange of prisoners has been Secretary of War, and it has already been published for the information of all now suffering useless imprisnament. The conduct of the authorities of the United States has been consistently perfidious on this subject. war had just been concluded when the fall of Fort Donelson reversed the previous state of things, and gave | 1863. them an excess of prisoners. The agreement was immediately repudiated by them, and so remained till the tortune of war again placed us in possession of the larger last year, and explains the measures adopted for giving number. A new cartel was then made, and under it, more certainty and regularity to the service in the for many months, we restored to them many thousands | States beyond the Mississippi, and on which reliance is | i prisoners in excess of those whom they held for exchange, and encampments of the surplus paroled prisovers delivered up by us were established in the United favored the enemy, and they were enabled to exchange the Treasury, of the Navy and of Justice, are all suthose captured and paroled at Yicksburg and Port py his whole time. The necessity for a Third Auditor the next term of eard Court, to be held at the Court House Hudson. The prisoners taken at Gettysburg, how- to examine and settle the accounts of a Department so in Halifax, on the third Monday of February, A. D. 1864. ever, remained in their hands, and should have been extensive as that of the Post Office appears urgent, and at once returned to our lines on parole, to await ex. his recommendation on that subject meets my concurchange. Instead of executing a duty imposed by the rence. plainest dictates of justice and good faith, pretexts were instantly sought for holding them in permanent captiviy. General orders rapidly succeeded each other from to the savage terocity which still marks the conduct of

while we retained the advantage in the number of pris- sought revenge by an abortive attempt to destroy the oners. With a disregard of honorable obligations, al- city with an incendiary composition thrown by immost unexampled, the enemy did not hesitate, in addi- proved artillery, from a distance of four miles. Failing tion to retaining the prisoners captured by them, to de- in this, they changed their missiles but fortunately have clare null the paroies given by the prisoners captured thus far succeeded only in killing two women in the by us in the same series of engagements, and liberated city. Their commanders, Butler, Mc Neil and Turchin, on condition of not again serving until exchanged. whose horrible barbarities have made their names wide-They have since openly insisted on treating the paroles ly notorious, and everywhere execrable, rre still honorgiven by their own soldiers as invalid, and those of our ed and cherished by the authorities at Washington .soldiers, given under precisely similar circums tances, as The first named, after having been withdrawn from the binding. A succession of similar unjust pretensions has scenes of his cruelties against women and prisoners of been set up in a correspondence tediously prolonged, war, in reluctant concession to the demands of outraged and every device employed to cover the disregard of an humanity in Europe, has just been put in a new comobligation which, between belligerent nations, is only mand at Nortolk, where helpless women and children o be enfore I by a sense of honor.

No larther comment is needed on this subject, but it may be permitted to direct your special attention to the these pretended friends of human rights and libertiss close of the correspondence submitted to you, from against the unfortunate negroes. Wherever the enemy | 1 General's Office, Oct. 29th 1863; certificates for extenwhich you will perceive that the final proposal made by have been able to gain access they have forced into the sion of Farlough from private Physicians or single Medical the enemy in settlement of all disputes under the cartel ranks of their army every able-bodied man that they is, that we should liberate all prisoners held by us, with- could seize; and have either left the aged,

In the meantime a systematic and concerted effort where they have been wasted by a frightful piy immediately with this order will be reported as a seent has been made to quiet the complaints in the U. States | mortality. Without clothing or shelter, of en without Experience has shown the necessity for further legis of those relatives and friends of the prisoners in our food, incapable, without supervision, of taking the most lation in relation in relation in relation to the borses of the caval- hands who are unable to understand why the cartel is ordinary precautions against disease, these helpless de-Ty. Many men lose their horses by casualties of ser- not executed in their favor, by the groundless assertion pendants, accustomed to have their wants supplied by vice water are not included in the provisions made to that we are the parties who refuse compliance. At the foresight of their masters, are being rapidly extercompensate the owner for the less, and it may thus not tempts are also made to shield themselves from the ex- minated, wherever brought in contact with the invauntrequently happen that the most efficient troopers, ceration excited by their own odious treatment of our ders. By the northern man, on whose deep-roo. I prewithout had of their own-indeed, it may be because officers and soldiers now captive in their hands, by mis- judices no kindly restraining influence is exercised, they of their zeal and activity—are lost to the cavalry ser- statements, such as that the prisoners held by us are are treated with aversion and neglect. There is little deprived of food. To this last accusation the conclu- hazard in predicting that, in all localities where the en-It would also seem proper that the government sive answer has been made, that, in accordance with our emy have gained a temporary foothold, the negroes dren,) and rent my Plantatio . Terms made known on should have complete control over every horse muster- law and the general orders of the department, the ra- who under our care increased six fold in number since day of sale. ed 1910 service, with the limitation that the owner tions of the prisoners are precisely the same, in quantity their importation into the colonies of Great Britain, should not be deprived of his horse except upon due and quality, as those served out to our own gallant sol- will have been reduced by mortality during the war to compensation being made therefor. Otherwise, mount- diers in the field, and which have been found sufficient not more than one half their previous number. ed men may not keep horses fit for the service; and the to support them in their arduous campaign, while it is Information on this subject is derived not only from question whether they should were mounted or on foot not pretended by the enemy that they treat prisoners our own ob ervation and from the reports of the ne-

of the tax An organization of the general staff of the army cruel trial to which they are subjected, none but the of every armed enemy and of every enemy of import-

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT. Regular and punctual communication with the Trans-Mississippl is so obstructed as to render difficult a compliance with much of the legislation vesting authority in the executive branch of the government. To supply vacancies in office; to exercise discretion on certain matters connected with the military organizations; to contions of the Post Office Department, and other like duties require under the constitution and existing laws, the action of the President and heads of departments. The necessities of the military service frequently forbid delay, and some legislation is required, providing for the exercise of temporary authority, until regular action can be had at the seat of government. I would suggest, especially in the Post Office Department, that an assistant be provided for the states beyond the Mississippi, with authority in the head of that department to rest in this assistant all such powers now exercised by the Postmaster Gen'l, as may be requisite for provisional control of the funds of the department in those States, and their application to the payment of mail contractors; for superintendence of the local post offices, and employment of proper persons to fulfil the duties of Without some legislative provision on the subject, there is serious risk of the destruction of the mail service, by reference to Richmond of their accounts, as well as of also necessary in the l'reasury Department; while, for thoriee the President and Secretary of War to delegate to the commanding general so much of the discretionary powers vested in them by law, as the exigencies of the service shall require.

The same remedy will effect the result universally de- tail the operations of that Department since January manufacture of ordnauce stores and equipments. The foundries and workshops have been greatly improved by our deficiency in the requisite skilled labor. The operations of the Department.

The skill, courage and activity of our cruisers at sea disaster, and have seriously damaged the shipping interests of the United States, by compelling their foreign commerce to seek the protection of neutral flags. Your attention is invited to the suggestions of the report on the subjects of supplying seamen for the service, and of the provisions of the law in relation to the

of that Department for the fiscal year ending the for some time suspended. The correspondence of the | 662,804 67. The statement thus exhibits an ex-Commissioners of Exchange is submitted to you by the cess of receipts amounting to \$675,048 44, instead of a deficiency of more than a million of dollars, town of Wilmington, notifying said defendants to appear at as was the case in the preceding fiscal year. It is gratifying to perceive that the Department has thus been made self-sustaining in accordance with the express re | otherwise judgment pro confesso will be rendered againt An agreement for exchange in the incipiency of the quirement of the Constitution that its expenses should them. be paid out of its own revenues after the 1st March,

> The report gives a full and satisfactory account of the operations of the Post Office Department for the placed for obviating the difficulties heretofore encoun-

The settlement of the accounts of the Department is States, where the men were able to receive the comforts greatly delayed by reason of the inability of the First Carstarphur, praying for partition of real estate, and it apand some of constant communication with their homes | Auditor to perform all the duties now imposed on him and families. In July last the fortune of war again by law. The accounts of the Departments of State, of

I cannot close this message without again adverting the bureaux at Washington, placing new constructions | the enemy in the prosecution of the war. After their on an agreement which had given rise to no dispute repulse from the defences before Charleston, they first are again placed at his mercy.

Nor has less unrelenting warfare been waged by starvation, or have gathered them in to camps by the Examining Found for Conscripts. All failing to com-

perhaps unprecedented, we have even allowed the pri- confirmation is afforded by statements published in the

The frontier of our country bears witness to the alacrity and efficiency with which the general orders of the enemy have been executed in the devastation of the farms, the destruction of the agricultural implements. the burning of the houses, and the plunder of everything

ous battles, will perish on Johnson's Island, under the armed contests of the war : it allows of the contring tion as does not involve the breaking of good faith. either positively pledged regarding agreements entered into during the war, or supposed by the modern law of war to exist. Hen who take up arms against one another in public war, do not cease on this account to be moral beings, responsible to one another and to God." The striking contrast to these teaching and prec- clause (printed above between brackets.) tices presented by our army when invading Pennsylvania illustrates the moral character of our people .-Though their forbearance may have been unmerited and unappreciated by the enemy, it was imposed by their own self respect which forbade their degenerating from Christian warriors into plundering roffians, assailing the property, lives and honor of helpless non-combatants. If their conduct, when thus contrasted with the | your place until you are wanted. inhuman practices of our foe fail to command the respect and sympathy of civilized nations in our day, it cannot fail to be recognized by their less deceived pos-

The hope last year en estained of an early termination of the wer has not been realized. Could carnage have satisfied the appetite of our enemy for the destruction of human life, or grief have appeared their wanton desire to inflict human suffering, there has been bloodshed enough on both sides, and two lands have been sufficiently darkened by the weeds of morning to induce

a disposition for peace.

If unanimity in a people could dispel delusion, it has been displayed too unmistakably not to have silenced the pretence that the Southern States were merely dis turbed by a factious insurrection, and it must long since have been admitted that they were but exercising their reserved right to modify their own government in such manner as would best secure their own happiness. But these considerations have been powerless to allay the unchristain bate of these, who long accustomed to draw large profits from a union with us, cannot control the rage excited by the conviction that they have by their own folly destroyed the richest sources of their prosperity. They refuse even to listen to proposals for the only peace possible between us-a peace which recognizing the impassable gult which divides us may leave the two peoples separately to recover from the injuries inflicted on both by the The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives in de- causeless war now w ged against us Having begun the war in direct violation of their Constitution, water forbade the attempt to coe ce a State, they have been hardened by c ime until they no longer attempt to veil their purpose to destroy the institutions and subvert the sovereignty and indepnedence of these States. We now or of our resistance, while the cessation of their hostility is only to be expected from the pressure of their necessi-

The patriotism of the people has proved equal to every sacrifice demanded by their country,s need. We have been united as a people never were united under the ranks, there appears, if become mainly, if not entirely, independent of supplies want of such labor and of seamen seriously affects the like circumstances before. God has blessed us with divine favor, our labors must at last be crowned with ed, and that all laws allowing the same be repealed. the service a soldier not oth small arms and of gunpowder, for the supply of nitre cannot be too highly commended. They have inflicted the rewards due to men who have given all they possessheavy losses on the enemy, without suffering a single | ed to the righteous detence of their inalienable rights, their homes, and their altars.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. RICHMOND, Dec. 7, 1863

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Isaac N. Faulcon and others

against M. T. J. Alston and wife Martha. Hills is a petition filed at Nevember Term. A. D., 1863 County, by Isaac N. Faulcon and others against M. T. J. 30th June last, to have been \$3,337,853 01, Alston and wife Martha, praying for a division of slaves, and the expenditures for the same period \$2,- and it appearing to the Court that M. P. J. Alston and wife Martha, res de beyond the limits of the State; it is the next term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Halitax, on the third Monday of February, A. D., 1864, then and there to plead answer or demur to said petition, Witness, Jus. H. Whitaker, Clerk of said Court, at office

n Halifax, the third Menday of November, A. D., 1863. J. H. WHITAKER, Clerk. Pr adv \$24

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Judya Daniel and others against Etizabeth Carstarphur;

Bills Is A PETITION aled at November Term. A. D. 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for dered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilamogton Journal, a weezly newspaper published to the

Witness, Jas. H. Whitaker, Clerk of said Court, at office in Hailfax, the third Monday of November, A. D. 1863. JAS. L. WHITAKER, Cle.k. Fr adv\$4 11-6t.

STATES OF NORTH CAROLINA. HALIFAX COUNTY.

Isaac N. Faulcon and others

M. T. J. Alston and wife. His is a partition filed at November Term, A. D., 1868. A of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said county, by Isaac N. Fanlcon and others, against M. T. J. Alston and wife Martha, praying for a distribution of Real Estate; and it appearing that M. T. J. Alston and wife Martha regree without the limits of the State, it is ordered hat publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper, published in the town of Wilmington, notifying said detendants to appear at the next term of said court, at the Court House in Halifax, on the third Monday of February, A. D , 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demure to said petition, otherwise judgmeat pro confesso will be read red against them. Witness, Jas. H. Whitaker, Cierk of said Court, at office

in Hamax, the 3d Monday of November, A. D., 1853. JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clerk. r'r nav\$ 4 ATTENTION SICK. N CONSEQUENCE of General Orders No. 141, A. & I.

Officer, cannot be received. Therefore, all such members | in the Senate on Wednesday last : or com, any if, 51st N. C. Regiment, are hereby notified that they will have to report to the Burothing Officer of without leave, and whi be pullemed accordingly. D. W. MAULIBRY, Captain

5.st N. C. Troops. Clingman's Brigade.

Commanding Company H.

11-21*

WILL SELL on the 7th January, 1864, at my plantation in Bladen county, my crop of corn. Peas, kye, Potatues, Fudder and may, Farming Utensis, Carts, &c., two good ilorses, a lew Ustile and Hogs. I will also nice out 20 Negroes (men, women and chil-E. E. BUBESON.

Prospect Hall, N. C., Dec. 6th. STRAYED. SMALL BLACK HOPES MULE, with a long tail, a strayed from he halt-Werks on Mascubero' seend on he 27th Auventer, 1868, for which a liberal reward will be paid to any one returning him to me at my home in Bla-J. S. BICHARDSON.

As showing the temper of Congress, as well as what has been done in that regard as also upon other questions, we quote the following from the Senate pro- be printed. ceedings on Thursday last :

THE SUBSTITUTE QUESTION.

Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to prohibit the observe with strictness the obligations arising from enlistment and enrollment of substitutes in the military neutrality that it is extraordinary she should be more service of the Confederate States, etc. The following than suspected by the Federal Government of having

I. That no person liable to military service shall by international law. We do not now refer to the sterfor such service, nor shall any substitute be received, sence of any conceivable pretext, the Northern press enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Con- and Northern statesmen think proper to launch against federate States; [and that all laws heretofore passed the Government of this country. There is amongst a vice to furnish substitutes for the same, or authorizing themselves, unbiassed men in the Federal States, a the acceptance, enlistment or enrollment of any such strong conviction that the British Government have, in substitute in the military service, be and the same are every conceivable manner short of flagrantly outrag-

terms of laws authorizing the employment of substi- They close their eyes (unconsciously, perhaps,) to the tutes would not ipso facto make all persons who have fact, that it is in English markets that the North has a lready furnished substitutes liable to enrollment.

difficulty might be overcome by striking out the last tained by the Confederate Government, protest against Mr. Brown was opposed to s'riking out the clause are regarded as rebels against the established Governindicated. He regarded the putting in of substitutes ment. *. * *
as a privilege, not a contract, and he could listen with Should the Foreign enlistment act prove a dead let-

but little patience to any argument advanced to prove ter, the very important question will arise, whether, the contrary. All that had been said to those who had while the American civil was is still pending, it would employed substitutes was in effec: - If you don't choose be fitting to modify it, especially as the modification now to go into the army, you can employ some one in would operate solely against one of the billigerents .-

rial whether the last clause were stricken out or retain- fringement of the sparit, it not the letter, or neutrality, ed. If the bill was brought before any Judge his de oy legislating to meet the 'requirements of one of the cision would be that the first clause repealed by impli- contending parties. On the one side, policy and intercation all fermer laws allowing substitutes to be fur- national law impress the necessity of preventing vessels nished. He favored the express repeal, and would intended to be used against a triendly State leaving our therefore vote against striking out the last clause. Wigfall submitted the motion to strike out. The ques- against the weaker of the two belligerents, between was then advanced to a third reading and passed.

On Friday, Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, introduced into ment; and it may be less so for the Legislature. The the Senate, "a bill to organise forces to serve during | modifications which have been introduced into naval the war, of which the following is a summary :-

ORGANIZATION OF A RESERVE CORPS.

Mr. Wigiall, of Texas, introduced "a bill to organize forces to serve during the war. 1. All male white persons liable to military duty between the ages of 16 and 60 snall be in the mintary service of the Confederate States.

long to the reserve; those between 18 and 45 to the army in the field. . 3. All exempts except officers of the State and Confederate governments, persons detailed for special duty

2. All between 16 and 18 and 45 and 60 shall be-

garrison duty, but may be sent beyond the limits of not exceeding thirty days.

5. Provides for the enrollment of persons liable to duty in the reserve corps. 6. The organization of the reserve corps shall be the

same as that provided for the army in the field. Exist ing organizations composed of non-conscripts to compose part of the reserve corps. On motion of Mr. Wigfall, the bill was referred to the Committee on Military affairs.

IN THE HOUSE on Friday the Speaker submitted a bill from the Senate to prevent the enrollment of sub- ingion, an account of whose marriage was transferred success disproportionate to our means, and under His stitutes in the army, and that none be hereafter receiv-

reading. Mr. Miles, of S. C., said the minds of members were made up some time past in relation to this subject .-The necessity of putting a stop to substitution for the future was demanded by the unanimous sentiment of the country. It had created ill blood in the army, and justly so. This was a war of the entire population of 20th N. Caronna has participated in all the important movethe country, and each man was, or should be, bearing ments of Gen. Hodes' division, first in the affair at Kelly's Ford, en the 7th Nov., where we had one officer (Lt. Lawpart. The effect of the privilege of substitution was he of to., F.) badly wounded, and more recently in the to allow rich men to buy another to go and bear his | ... nouverings this side the Rapidan, by which the Yankees share of the danger in the field. The poor man felt have seen driven beyond that river. Of our division the that the war was bearing unequally. In some commu. sharpshooters and a portion of the artillery only were acnities a spirit of diseffection had been created by this aghting. We are again in our old camp near Morton's ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wil- special privilege to others. There may be a difference Ford, resting from the labors of the past ten days, which mington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the of opinion as those already having substitutes in the have been, indeed, wearmone. Both officers and men are

Mr. Collier said the bill was ambiguous, and put all

Mr. Lyons thought the effect of the bill was to re peal the conscript law, as that authorized substi-

Mr. Miles confinued to show that the bill was mis- received and is now present and is command.

apprehended. Mr. Conrad moved to amend the bill so as to include substitutes and all those who had furnished them. The amendment was laid on the table and ordered to

be printed. Mr. Foote thought the government had power over all contracts heretolore made by individuals for substitution. Substitution was the mere existence of substitution, in a few appropriate remarks, explained a privilege. The government had no right or power to the object of the meeting. incapacitate itself for the purposes of war. Substitution was simply a contract between citizens, and Congress favored the enemy, and they were enabled to them, against pervised by that officer, and more than suffice to occutown of Wilmington, noutying said detendant to appear at had the power to modify the law whatever might be pointed by the chairman to drait resolutions for the meetthe relations of individuals. He did not object to the line refunding of the money ir such cases, but Congress was not bound to do it. The law discriminated in favor of the rich. In this war, which was for property rights, the owners of property should fight for it. The law was | Williams, Co. H, 27th N C. Troops, has reached us, and obnoxious to all the objections urged against it. He the name of another prave efficer is added to the list of the wished it swept from the statute books entirely and the | mobile dead, who were either killed, or who have since died

> The bill was referred to the committee on Military ffairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hilton, of Fiorida, by consent of the House, offered an amendment that principals be required to take the places of substitutes in cases where the latter | which never qualted or shrunk be ore a foe, nowever powdesert, or by inability from sickness, are unable to, per- enta, his obedience to authority, and his courteous, and form military duty. Laid on the table and ordered to his affable manners, will cause all who knew him to remem

There is evidently, therefore, a strong determination to get rid of the system of substitution, and, to a great extent, of exemption. The employment of so many young and able-bodied men in the hospitals, the quartermaster and ocmmissary departments, or under the nitre bureau, or in very many other positions which might be otherwise filled, is gravely animadverted upon, and will no doubt receive attention.

Among other projects of legislation we may quote that submitted by Ex-Governor Brown, of Missis ippi,

OUTLINE OF LEGISLATION PROPOSED. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, submitted the following Resolved, That in the present condition of the country.

Congress ought, with the least practicable delay, to enac the todowing laws: 1st. To declare every white male person residing in the I niederate states and capable of bearing arms to be in the mi itary service of the country.

2d. To repeal an laws ad horizing substitutes or granting 3d. To authorize the President to issue his or clamation quiring all made persons claiming and receiving foreign p, tection t mise their election within sixty days to take ip arms or quit the country.

4th. To detail from the se in the military se vice such on y as are absolutely useded in civil pursuits having reresence in making such details to compe eucy alone 5th To lev, a direct tax of - per cent. on every kind of property according to its value in Confederate not s, including the notes themselves.

7.h. To make Contenerate notes a local tender in pay ment of deuts affer the experition of six months. to pr h bit the burn g and sming of goid and silver coin or the notes of back in the United states, or United States | said petition at the next t im of the Court. Test Treasury n nes, during the war, under heavy penalties; of in lieu thereof, to prombit the "running the blockade" by

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac-

No advertisement, reflecting upon private chargeter

can, under ANY OILCOMSTANCES, be admitted.

At some early day he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to hear his views at length. The resolutions were laid upon the table and ordered to

From the London Post (Government organ) Oct. 31.

Will England Modify the Enlistment Act? It is so manifestly the interest of Great Britain to disregarded in this respect the duties imposed upon her ing the law of nations, endeavored to aid the Southern Mr. Davis, of N. C., inquired whether the repeal in Confederacy in its efforts to achieve its independence .chiefly obtained the material of war which has been Several Senators briefly expressed their views upon employed in the Southern campaigns, and looking only to the point thus presented, and it was suggested that the scanty supplies which have, at enormous risk, been obthe facilities which have been afforded to those who

On the one hand the future interest of this country Mr. Phelan, of Miss., emarked that it was immate- must be regarded, and on the other the obvious inshores. On the other, honor and dignity dissuade After further remarks by several Senators, Mr. from introducing changes which can operate only tion was put, and decided in the negative. The bill whom we are desirous of standing perfectly neutral.-The position is a difficult one for the British Governwariare, and the construction of special engines of destruction which were unknown the to framers of the For eign Eulistment act, have made the course to be pursued by the Government still more difficult and uncer-

The act is s lent about the building of ships, and prohibits solely their being armed or equipped with the object of being used against a friendly State. But does the building of a vessel which can be employed as a ram for running down others constitute an intringment of the act? Some say yes, whilst other no less respectable authorities say no. Supposing the courts of laws say no, ought the Legislature to interpose and or discharged from service in the army, shall belong to supply the deficiency in the law? This question may, fact, be submitted to the L gislature, and if so its 4. The reserve corps to be used for local defense and reply will demand the exercise of the greatest prudence and the greatest discrim pariod. To our mind the most their Sta e, in cases of great emergency, for a period fitting answer watch could be given would be to the effect this that country had framed its laws with a view of enforcing neutral obligations, and that if those laws areproved to be defective it muse await a time when suit able modification can be introduced without prejudice to the interests of a particular State.

A Frmale thier .- the following announcement in an exchange should cause Gov. Sprague, of Raode Isand, who recentl, wedded Miss Chase, to repeat some-

Ann Chase, daughter of Secretary Chase, of Washto our columns, acquired an unenviable celebrity some time since of New Orleans by the abstraction of ladies' apparel, jewelry and silver plate from the residence of The rule was suspended, and the bill-passed to a third the weating Dr. Campbell, of that city. The plate she was compelled to disgorge to the United States Government, but she succeeded in making way with the oth-

CAMP 20TH N. C. REG'T., ON THE RAPIDAN, VA., 1

MESSES. Entross :- Since my last communication, the army, but could be none as to the propriety of stopping in good benith and spirits. We have not lost a man killed since the future. much praise cannot be given, selected as the bravest and most expert officers and men in the brigade, and their reent skill and patience in guarding our front lines under circumstances dangerous, and in various other ways unfavorable, show the selections to be good ones. Brig. Gen. Johnston returned from his home a short time

since, where he had been for some time sonfined by a wound

For the Journal.

CAMP 27TH REG'T N. U. T., (NEAR ORANGE C. H., Dec. 5th, 1863. At a meeting of the officers of the 27th N. C. Troops, held near Orange U. H., Va., Dec. 5th, 1863, on motion, Capt. t alvin Herring, Co. D. was called to the Chair, and

Ad 't W. A. Knight was appointed Secretary. On motion, a committee of four, consisting of Captain Rob't W. Joyner, Co. E, Capt. Jus. Manker, Co. H, Lieut. J. A. Granem, Co. G, and Lt. M. F. Price, Co. H, were ap-

WHEREAS, The sad news of the death of Capt. Jos. A. of wounds received at the battle of Bristow Station, Oct. 14 h, le63, therefore-

Resolved, That while we how with humbleness to the win of a just God, we must express our regret at the death of our friend and companion in arms. An are sensible of he great loss we have experienced in his death. His noble bearing, his high-sour leve of country, his fearless courage

ber him with admiration and aff. ction. Resolved, That among the many gallant young men who have sealed their devotion with their hearts' best blood to the cause of our strugging nation, there are none more worthly of its admiration to an inim whose memory we now pa, this last sad trion e of respect. Brave, true and kind, he has passed away to another world, but his spirit remains with us. His principles of honor, integrity, and his gener-

at disposition and ready wit, will long remain a subject of fireside conversation. Resolved, That while we meurn his loss as a faithful triend and pleasant companion, and a noble champion of our noly cause, we should remember his bareaved relatives, and offer them our deepest sympathies, and point them to the hupreme Ruler above, the only physician who has a palm to soothe thier s riowing heirts.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions he sent to his tamil, also to the Pete shurg Register, Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal, with the request to publish B. W. JUYAER, Capt. Co. E. J. F. MANKER, " Co. H.

J. A. Ghanan, Lieut. Co. U. H. F. PRICE, There being no further business, the meeting acjourned. CALVIN BERLING, ON'B.

W. A. KNIGHT, Sec'y. WANTED

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, A SCHOOL in January next. I teach the classics, Fr. nen, Italian and English. GEORGE PADDISON, Graveny Hill P. O.

Bladen County, N. O.

SAMUEL W. HOLDEN, Adm'r | Petition for Sales of heal to the Court. Estate 10 a-sets. T Is "RDERED by the Court that the prayer of the pe-1 tition be aranted to at samuel a. Bunting, Clerk, be app inted ganda a ga intum or arol ne, John and ylvanus rolden m lors with a to said petition and that publication we made for six week in the Wilmengton Journal for emprosius a d W spington Hinden to appear and answer SAMULL R. BUNTING, Clerk.